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THE HOME GARDEN MAKES FOR ECONOMY AND HEALTH

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Extension Service Review

VOL. 2

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1931

NO. 4

Land Utilization in Wisconsin

K. L. HATCH

Associate Director, Wisconsin Extension Service

WISCONSIN has a group of counties in the northern part of the State which like many counties in other States are vexed with the problems of tax delinquency. The reason is simple. The taxation policy followed in this area forced the cutting of timber. When the plow failed to follow the ax, the owners of this land became unable or unwilling to pay the taxes assessed against it.

The default of taxes in this cut-over land—much of it suitable for farming—shifted the tax burden to the farms and villages in these counties. The failure to collect taxes on this land left the counties with unbalanced budgets.

Manifestly, something had to be done. Since each of these counties had county agents who were giving their attention to farm problems and the development of agricultural lands, county boards turned to them for assistance and leadership. But not more than 10 per cent of the land area in this part of the State is in farms. What could be done with and for the remaining 90 per cent?

The first step evidently was to take an inventory of assets and liabilities—a sort of an emergency land survey to find for this land its most productive immediate use.

Agents Conducting Surveys

At the request of the several county boards, county agents have assumed local leadership in the conduct of these surveys. The effort has been made to get at the basic facts necessary to an understanding of the real problem and to suggest ways and means of meeting the conditions confronting these counties.

These studies were made by people already on the public pay roll. Hence little, if any, new funds were required. Public officials all gave unstintingly of their time in this effort to render high-quality public service. County officers, college specialists, the State department of agriculture and markets, the State soil survey, the conservation commission

and the department of public instruction, all united their efforts. Could money be saved on roads and schools and on other items of local and county government? What were the sources of funds for public use? Where are these delinquent lands? If at present, because of location, these lands are unsuitable for farming, can they be put to some other use, such as forestry and recreation?

These are type questions for which answers were sought. Surveys of three counties, after the plan briefly suggested, have already been made and published, and two more will soon be finished.

Five specific suggestions were made in the first survey published, that of Marinette County:

1. County board should at an early date take action to enable a referendum vote to be held on the subject of organizing a county forest under the provision of the new forest tax law.

2. As soon as a favorable referendum vote is secured, county board should make application to place selected areas under forest crop law and begin the development of a definite county forest program.

The development of a county forest will naturally have to be made, in part at least, on lands that fall into the hands of the county, but an effectively handled forest will necessarily have to be "blocked up." Some lands will need to be purchased or exchanged to consolidate the body of growing timber so it can be wisely and intelligently managed.

Under the Wisconsin forest crop law, it is possible for the county to secure annual State aid to the extent of 10 cents per acre. This will yield a sum on the basis of existing acreage that will materially exceed that heretofore derived from taxation on these delinquent lands.

3. A county unit school system in Marinette County could undoubtedly do more in adjusting school enrollment and costs than any other agency.

The economical and efficient management of schools might be greatly pro-

moted through the county unit system, doing away with existing districts as they now stand.

4. Consolidation of such areas (townships) is worth consideration.

Some of the towns in Marinette County have so low a valuation that the cost of government is relatively out of all proportion to the taxes actually raised.

5. The county board might authorize arrangements, on a voluntary basis at least, for exchanges in farm holdings from the scattered locations to more suitable farm areas.

No Planned Development

The countryside, like the city, has simply grown without any thought of planned development. In the earlier days of settlement, before the advent of systematic colonization efforts, the location of settlers was sometimes widely scattered.

The insistence of such pioneer settlers on roads and schools that would make their farms more readily accessible to such necessities has often imposed on town governments large expense for the small number of farms served.

Within a year from the date of publication of these "suggestions," all of them, except No. 3, had been acted upon favorably by the Marinette County Board.

This type of survey is avowedly one of an emergency character. The county officials appeal to the extension forces to evaluate the assets and liabilities of the county in a manner somewhat similar to that performed by an auditing company for any commercial organization. The service which the extension forces can render is that of fact-finding and fact-analysis. The application of these facts, must, of course, rest with the county itself.

Time only is the "acid test" of the wisdom of such action and the quality of service rendered by the public agencies who participated in this work.

Summer Courses for Extension Workers

IN response to the demands for the professional improvement of extension workers, at least five State agricultural colleges are offering in their regular 1931 summer sessions graduate courses in extension work. Members of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work are planning to teach in the following States: Robert G. Foster, New York; H. W. Hochbaum, Colorado and Utah; Mary Rokahr, Wisconsin and Oregon; and M. C. Wilson, Wisconsin.

University of Wisconsin

The following courses especially prepared for extension workers will be given at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., June 29 to August 7: Extension methods, presented by M. C. Wilson; applied extension methods, W. W. Clark; administration and supervision of extension, M. C. Wilson and W. W. Clark; problems in home economics extension, Mary A. Rokahr and M. C. Wilson; extension research, M. C. Wilson and W. W. Clark; and writing for extension workers, W. A. Sumner.

Other courses especially suited to extension workers are: Rural social organizations, E. L. Kirkpatrick; outlines of land economics, B. H. Hibbard; and cooperative marketing, M. A. Schaars. In addition to the regular courses, definite provisions have been made for qualified graduate students to undertake

extension research and prepare their theses in the field of extension education.

Cornell University

Five courses at the Cornell University summer session, Ithaca, N. Y., are being given expressly for extension workers. They are: Philosophy of education for extension workers, T. H. Eaton; farm management for extension workers, V. B. Hart; procedure in clothing projects for extension workers, Bessie C. McDermid; rural leadership, Robert G. Foster (particular reference will be given to the training of leaders by extension workers); and methods in extension work—three 2-week units, i. e., public speaking for extension workers, G. E. Peabody; use of the press in extension work, Bristow Adams; and method demonstrations and result demonstrations in extension work, F. G. Behrends.

In addition to these courses for extension workers, the university is offering courses of direct interest to extension workers, such as, the family, Robert G. Foster, and psychology for students of education, Paul J. Kruse, T. L. Bayne, and A. L. Winsor.

State Agricultural College of Colorado

A short, intensive 3-week training session, from June 13 to July 3, will be given in the graduate school of the Colorado State Agricultural College for the extension workers in that State. The

courses offered cover basic and advanced work in methods in extension teaching, adult education, economics, and teaching. Registration for graduate courses totaling four credits is permitted.

H. W. Hochbaum will give the work in methods in extension teaching.

Agricultural College of Utah

The summer school work at the Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah, will include a 2-week unit course on methods in extension work. This course is open only to actual extension workers and will be given by H. W. Hochbaum, from July 6 to July 18.

Oregon Agricultural College

The Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oreg., among other courses, will offer in its summer session this year methods in home economics extension, presented by Claribel Nye, and extension methods in home management, Mary Rokahr. The purposes of the latter course are to acquaint the students with the most successful pieces of work being undertaken in the field of home management and to give them some experience in the different techniques being used.

All the courses mentioned in this article are regular college courses, and full credit is given for completed work. Most of the courses are open only to graduate students and some of them are open only to actual extension workers. Additional information about the summer school work at any of these universities may be obtained from the director of the summer sessions at the respective institutions.

Marketing Home Products in Illinois

Markets and exchanges for home products are reported to be unusually successful in Illinois. These markets give the farm women an opportunity to sell dairy and farm products, and baked, and other prepared foods at a fair profit. Some of the best work has been done in Adams and Champaign Counties.

The market for home products in Quincy, Adams County, was started in 1927 as a part of the home demonstration work and is now a thriving enterprise with about 40 women regularly selling there. The market equipment includes scales, a refrigerator, a cash register, an adding machine, shopping baskets, and glass-inclosed cases for displaying such foods as cakes, salads, and meats, in com-

pliance with the State pure-food laws. This market has a standards committee which advises the women when improvement in quality is needed and how this improvement may be attained. Each kind of produce is placed on a separate counter. The chairman assigns a counter to each woman where she clerks throughout the day. This arrangement does away with competition among co-operators. Operating expenses and the cost of equipment are met by charging the women who do the selling at the market a commission of 10 per cent on their goods sold and charging those who do not work at the market 15 per cent. The market is open from 10 a. m. to about 4.30 p. m. on Wednesday and Sat-

urday and in the average week sells about \$400 worth of goods. The prices charged are approximately the same as those charged in the local stores for goods of similar quality.

In Champaign County the local home bureau sponsors a cooperative market and a community kitchen. Last year about 46 families contributed foodstuffs to the cooperative market which netted \$28,667.78. The standards of this market have been improved by the concerted efforts of the contributors, the farm and home-bureau market committee, and especially the food specialist. The community-kitchen products are sold through local merchants, who charge a commission for their services.

Arkansas Rural Communities Beautified



One Arkansas farm home that was beautified. Underpinning has been added since this picture was taken. Shrubs were too small to show well. At the right is the same home before improvements were made

CONNIE J. BONSLAGEL
State Home Demonstration Agent,
Arkansas Extension Service



TWENTY-FIVE rural communities in Arkansas have been beautified as a part of the 1930 home demonstration program. Twenty-one of the twenty-five continued their program of improvement throughout the year and sent in reports illustrated with before and after pictures. Four communities discontinued work because of the prolonged drought during the summer. Landscaping and other improvements were accomplished at 21 of the 29 rural schools and at 24 of the 27 rural churches. Some of the buildings were moved and remodeled and others replaced with modern buildings. A total of 694 farm home grounds were planted in the 21 communities, an average of 33 homes to each community and approximately 46 per cent of all the homes, white and colored.

Center Hill community, in Greene County, working under the supervision of Mrs. R. B. Rogers, county home demonstration agent, and Mrs. Frank Fogle, chairman of the local committee, made the highest record with a score of 266 out of a possible 326 points. Center Hill is a community of 26 white homes on United States Highway No. 25. Every one of the 26 homes was landscaped according to plans made by the home demonstration agent and the local committee. All woodpiles were moved to the back and neatly stacked, 22 of the 26 homes were freshly painted, and many improvements such as underpinning of houses with native stones, building new steps, repairing porches, reroofing, and remodeling in general were made. One new home was built. Both churches, the school, and the community store and filling station were painted

and repaired, and the grounds were graded, sodded, and planted with native shrubs and trees and some nursery stock. Gravel drives and stone steps were added as an approach to the school and to one church. Both cemeteries were thoroughly cleaned of deadwood, weeds, and underbrush, and were sodded and planted.

Two large hollows made by excavating necessary to the construction of the highway were graded, sodded, and planted. An attractive filling station was erected on one and a tourist camp, of which any community might be proud, on the other.

Every foot of highway and crossroads in Center Hill is kept thoroughly cleared of trash and weed growths. No special highway plantings were made this year, but the naturally beautiful shrubs, trees, and flowers which abound in the woods of Arkansas were given every chance to show up at their best. Twenty-three of the twenty-six families in the community have subscribed to a monthly magazine devoted to home improvement and gardens; five have placed the name of their farm on an attractive sign near the entrance to the grounds.

A tour in which a large number of people from the county participated visited Center Hill community as a part of the Greene County better homes program for 1930, Greene County receiving honorable mention in the National Better Homes contest.

All citizens of Greene County take great pride in the accomplishments of Center Hill. Truck loads of plants were donated by the people of Paragould for landscaping public and community buildings.

Quinn community in Union County, the county which won first place in the National Better Homes contest in 1930, also made remarkable improvements. While Center Hill won the silver cup and \$50 worth of shrubs offered as first prize by the Arkansas Farmer, and the cash prize offered by Mrs. J. W. Velvin, chairman of the American home department of the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs, for greatest improvement in home grounds, Quinn, under the leadership of Mrs. Myrtle Watson, county home demonstration agent and county better homes chairman, and Mrs. H. L. McMurray, local chairman, won second. Massard in North Sebastian, with Miss Ruth Fairbairn as county home demonstration agent, and Mrs. Joe Lee, committee chairman, won third; Rosston in Nevada County, Miss Sue Marshall, home demonstration agent, and Mrs. T. J. Mendenhall, committee chairman, won fourth.

Every community has signified its determination to continue its program through 1932. The program is a 5-year program. The 21 communities which were entered this year will compete among themselves for honors in the second-year group. Each county can enter one new community for 1931. The county council of home demonstration clubs and the home demonstration agent decides on the community when more than one asks to be selected. Many applications are already in. With county home demonstration agents employed in 64 of the 75 counties in Arkansas, it looks as if the extension specialist in horticulture, who included the community landscaping demonstration in his plan of work, will have a busy year.

Production of Small Seed in Oregon

ONE CLASS of crops to which Oregon is particularly adapted is small seed, says F. L. Ballard, State county agent leader. Every year importation of small seed into the United States assumes large proportions. The volume varies so greatly from year to year that it can be indicated only indistinctly by averages. The average over a recent period of years, however, is slightly over 35,000,000 pounds.

A factor particularly favorable to small-seed production is transportation. On the average the freight will consume only about 5 per cent of a small-seed crop such as clover or alfalfa. When this is compared with 25 per cent or more, year in and year out, in the case of grain, 50 per cent of the value of hay and 20 to 50 per cent for fruit, this basic advantage becomes very clear.

Oregon county agents have for four or five years been giving increasing attention to small seed because of the basic reasons above outlined. Marked progress has been made in increasing the volume of small seed produced by calling attention of a great many farmers to the facts surrounding the industry.

The recent tariff is very favorable to a wider adaptation of small-seed projects. Rates are doubled on a number of the seeds grown exceptionally well in Oregon, including the clovers and alfalfa. Lesser increases prevail on hairy vetch, other vetches, and ryegrass.

Value of Small Seed

The annual value of small seed in the State is approximately \$1,700,000 already, according to recent estimates of E. R. Jackman, extension agronomist. The clovers, particularly the alsike and red varieties, offer the most promising future of all the crops now being harvested for seed in Oregon, he states. The tariff on these clovers has been raised from 4 to 8 cents per pound. For these, the Willamette Valley has been the main producing area and still is.

In order to improve the demand for seed from this region, which has been found in extensive trials in the East to be somewhat lacking in winter hardiness, county agents in the Willamette Valley counties are assisting in the distribution, certification, and plans for ultimate marketing of more hardy varieties than are now grown. Central Oregon is making remarkable progress, however, in clover-seed production. The first demonstrations there were established in 1919 when, through the efforts of the county agent,

four clover fields were left to produce seed. Of these, two were red clover, one alsike, and one sweetclover. Lack of adequate threshing equipment halted any expansion for a time, although good yields were obtained from the demonstration fields. Three years later a field of alsike clover used as a demonstration produced 4 bushels per acre and may be said to be the start of the small-seed production industry in that region.

Through field tours, publicity in the papers, circular letters, and community meetings the results on early seed producing fields were brought to public attention and threshing equipment and cleaning machinery were installed. In 1929 the Ladino seed alone amounted to \$14,000 while red and alsike clovers attained a value of \$44,000. In 1926 the total clover crop brought less than the Ladino crop of 1929.

In Klamath, Lake, and Baker Counties clover-seed production is attracting attention and may be said to be in the early demonstration stage, or that stage of development in which the county agents are checking yields on the few fields grown and using the information obtained for promotion purposes.

Field Peas

County agents in Benton, Lane, Polk, Clackamas, and Washington Counties have been active in the distribution of seed of the Austrian winter field pea, a new crop in Oregon which in 1929 brought to farmers of the Willamette Valley, mainly in the counties named, more than \$150,000. Under normal growing conditions this figure will be more than doubled in 1931. This new crop, which supplies seed for use in the Southern States, has proved remarkably successful, and the acreage has more than doubled each year. The crop is not assured of a permanent market and unlimited expansion, however, since its value depends upon the purchasing power of farmers in the Southeastern States. It is, nevertheless, a specialty of value and shows much promise for the future.

Grass Seed

With lawns and golf greens to insure a stable demand, and the tariff stepped up under the new law from 2 cents to 40 cents a pound, creeping bent grass is rapidly increasing in importance as a seed crop, particularly in the coast counties, according to Mr. Jackman, who states that some hundred thousand

pounds were sold from Coos and Clatsop last year. This year unusually good yields of excellent seed were produced for the first time in Klamath County.

Western ryegrass now brings in an income of about \$350,000 to the upper Willamette Valley counties. County agents are advocating that for additional plantings the English ryegrass, which commands a higher price, be used. Vetches grown for seed, including hairy, common, Hungarian, and purple, bring in at this time around \$50,000 per year, and there is some opportunity for expansion of this item.

Though the State is an extensive producer of alfalfa seed, a few small districts are showing promise in this regard. Land of inferior quality along the Snake River in Malheur County is now producing alfalfa seed to the value of about \$100 per acre. There are other minor specialties which can be grown with profit in limited areas. Among these are crimson clover and Reed's canary grass.

Pooling Exhibit Ideas

A fair exhibit contest with ribbons as awards and the assembly of usable ideas as the object is announced by the extension editors in Texas for the next agents' meeting during the farmers' short course at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College next summer. Working in cooperation with the staff exhibits committees, it is proposed to give county and home demonstration agents an opportunity to work out in miniature form fair booths that forcefully illustrate the results, accomplishments, and progress in one or more lines of local county demonstration work. The display of these exhibits will be in the front lobby of the main assembly hall where all the agents may inspect the work of the competitors and gather ideas for portraying their own demonstration results in the fall fairs.

In commenting on this contest O. B. Martin, director of Texas Extension Service, explained that "Fully one-twelfth of the time spent in extension work each year is devoted to fairs of some kind. Of the value of fairs to the people of Texas there can be no doubt, but as extension workers we probably have not availed ourselves enough as yet of the opportunity presented by fairs to make plain the results and meaning of local demonstrations. The contest simply represents an effort to pool good ideas for the further utilization of fairs to promote rural welfare."



Handicraft hour at a rest camp

Home Makers' Clubs

GRACE DE LONG

State Home Demonstration Leader,
North Dakota Extension Service



Recreation hour at a farm women's rest camp

THE North Dakota Agricultural College began its organized home-economics work by establishing local units first, known as home makers' clubs, placing them wherever 10 or more women wished to meet regularly to discuss home problems they had in common. Forty-seven home makers' clubs were organized during 1922, and the number has steadily increased. There are now 398, with a membership of 6,804. This number represents about one out of nine women in the 32 counties in which there are county workers. Records show that at least an equal number of nonmembers have been reached with definite help during the past year, through information passed on by members and project leaders. In counties having home demonstration agents the proportion of women reached is considerably higher, although the home demonstration agents are located in the more thickly populated counties.

From the beginning the home makers' clubs have been established as permanent organizations with a minimum of 10 members. With practically no exceptions they meet regularly every month and follow a definite program made out a year in advance.

The first programs covered a variety of topics on nutrition, clothing, home furnishing, poultry, gardening, and the like. Each leaflet contained a paper, not intended to be read aloud, but rather to form the basis for a talk to be given by the local program leader. Rather minute directions for an accompanying demonstration were included with each. These programs furnished the greatest part of the year's work, but they were supplemented by demonstrations given occasionally by specialists from the State

office, or by the home demonstration agent.

The first attempt at leader training began in 1923, when one series of county-wide leaders' meetings was held. These were merely program conferences which had little value from the standpoint of giving subject matter, but which seemed at the time to be all one could hope for in the face of the current objection to driving the long distances required. Such travel involved a tremendous physical effort, as compared with present transportation facilities.

Projects Planned

In 1925 the first major projects were planned and the first monthly project leader training classes were held. Only a few counties accepted the plan at first, and not all the local clubs sent leaders to the training centers, the chief objections being the long distances to drive and doubt as to the ability of leaders to teach subject matter in a satisfactory way. Gradually, better travel facilities, continuous training of leaders, and a clearer understanding of extension objectives have made the project-leader

method the accepted one in all counties that have agents.

Since 1927 county committees have been developed as a natural outgrowth of united effort in the county project. The present county council consists of the presidents, ex officio, of all local home makers' clubs. The council has only two regular meetings a year; one on the county achievement day to make final decision on the county project for the ensuing year, and the other in the late summer just before the fall training classes begin. Newly elected presidents are introduced at the meeting held in late summer, a chairman is elected, and a joint session is held with the new project leaders. The chief subject of discussion is the major project about to be undertaken, and ways and means of making it most effective in the county.

Sometimes all newly elected officers are invited, and interested club members as well. Such a meeting has been exceedingly helpful. It renews the enthusiasm of achievement day; gives an opportunity to clarify any misunderstanding about the responsibilities of officers, leaders, and specialists, and sends the local women home with renewed faith in the

soundness of the program they have chosen. The State home demonstration leader attends as many of these meetings as she can, for she feels that she needs this contact with local conditions and problems.

The home demonstration staff at present consists of 2 clothing specialists, 1 full-time and 1 one-fourth-time nutrition specialist, 1 home-management specialist, and 7 home demonstration agents. Assisting also are the extension engineer, who is doing excellent work in water-system installation, the poultry specialist, the extension forester, and the county extension agents who, without exception, give the finest cooperation and consider the home makers' clubs a most important and vital part of their county programs.

Major Projects

Major projects in progress are: The well-fed family, a general project on food selection and meal planning; nutrition-garden project, involving safe canning methods, vegetable storage, greater variety in vegetable cookery, and gardening methods including seed varieties and cultivation; sewing equipment and tailored finishes; clothing the family, which gives important information on the clothing budget, the efficient clothes closet, cleaning, renovation, and clothing accessories; kitchen improvement, including sorting and arranging equipment on hand, light, color, homemade equipment, and the service yard, supplemented by a special project on installation of water systems; and the living room, which deals with the problem of providing a comfortable and adequate place where family life may center.

The major project occupies six months of the club year. The rest of the club meetings are devoted to miscellaneous programs which serve the purposes of review of past projects, arousing interest in new projects, and offering opportunity for supplementary work and recreation. It is important that program material be furnished in order that the clubs may meet regularly the year round. Regular meetings mean sustained interest and alert membership.

Community Projects

Many home makers' clubs sponsor community projects such as owning or helping to maintain a clubhouse, community library, park, or skating rink. Nearly all are actively interested in promoting 4-H club work. Music appreciation is studied in connection with most major projects. Plays, picnics, and parties are common. The whole family attends

county achievement day. Exhibit booths are planned and displayed by club members at county, State, and local fairs. Three 4-day camps for farm women were held last summer.

Local Programs

On the whole the home makers' club organization plan in North Dakota is quite elastic. The local program, based upon the local need, is the motivating force. All else hinges upon it. No office or committee is created until the women can see a definite need for it. Local clubs have equal votes in county council deliberations, and groups of leaders are permitted free choice of action between certain generous limits. More and more the program and organization are being placed in the hands of the women themselves. No club is organized by high-pressure salesmanship. Interest is aroused until the request comes from the community and until some local person is willing to assume responsibility for calling a group together to discuss organization with the home demonstration agent or county agent. There are no State or county membership fees. Membership is based wholly upon interest and regular attendance. Any member may withdraw by notifying the club president or secretary, and any club may discontinue home makers' club work by notifying the county or State office. As a matter of fact, few clubs withdraw and memberships are seldom dropped except for very good and obvious reasons. Twelve of the original 47 home makers' clubs are among the strongest in the State to-day.

Two women represent home makers' club work on the county farm and home advisory council.

So far there has been no open discussion of a State organization. Perhaps it will come later—perhaps not. There has been about a 30 per cent increase in the number of clubs each year since 1927. The plan of organization is flexible enough so that it can be adjusted to meet the changing needs of the general extension program of the State and to incorporate the best thought of the farm women of this and other States.

By thinning the 24-year-old shortleaf pine timber on one acre of abandoned farm land, a farmer in North Carolina netted \$26.40 in addition to the costs of cutting, assembling, and delivering the wood. The 539 trees left standing will provide for two additional crops at intervals of about 9 years.

Thomas Bradlee

Thomas Bradlee, director of the Vermont Extension Service, died on February 21, 1931, at the University of Vermont from the effects of a cerebral hemorrhage. His untimely and sudden death is deeply regretted by all those who knew him.

He was born in Lewiston, N. Y., on October 9, 1885. After graduating from Cornell University and spending two years as a farm superintendent and instructor in agriculture at Smith's Agricultural School, he was appointed as the first director of the Vermont Extension Service on July 1, 1913.



Thomas Bradlee, who died February 21, 1931, after 17 years' service as director of extension in Vermont

For over 17 years he gave himself whole-heartedly to the service of extension work and rural people. When he was appointed director of the Vermont Extension Service, the system of agricultural extension work was unknown to the farmers and home makers and some of them were even skeptical of it. Director Bradlee's skillful, tactful, and untiring guidance has helped to establish the extension service as a vital part of agriculture in Vermont as well as in the entire United States. Under his leadership extension work in Vermont is now employing twenty times as many people and twenty times as much money as it did in 1913.

Thomas Bradlee—quiet, unassuming, uncomplaining, and yet resolute—will be especially missed by those who so frequently and so wisely called upon him for counsel.



Missouri Clover and Prosperity Program

A LONG-TIME program of soil improvement through the use of lime, barnyard manure, commercial fertilizer, erosion control, and a system of crop rotation including legumes every third or fourth year is the essence of Missouri's clover and prosperity campaign which is now in its eighth year, according to A. A. Jeffrey, Missouri extension editor.

When this campaign opened in 1923, a great deal of publicity was given to the unusual spectacle of the motor truck illustrated above carrying its slogan Clover and Prosperity on Every Farm and traveling over the State with speakers and exhibit material. Heralded by advance notices in the local papers, extension campaigners traveled by night and then in the early morning set up the exhibits, the ice-water barrel, and the seats for their audiences. The first year 36 all-day stands were made in 26 counties to demonstrate the principles of soil improvement and happier home life.

All-Day Meetings

At these meetings two speakers talked to the men and one talked to the home makers. C. E. Carter, crops specialist, spoke on the place of legumes in crop rotation and livestock feeding; P. F. Schowengerdt, soils specialist at that time, discussed the reasons for clover failures and the way to overcome them; and they both spoke on the relation of livestock to soil fertility, distribution of labor, and the permanence of a well-balanced farming system. Julia M. Rocheford, home-economics specialist, made the days interesting and profitable for the women.

This was the introductory phase of the campaign and it laid the foundation for the permanent organization of "clover and prosperity delegates" the following winter.

Clover and Prosperity Delegates

Starting in 1924 winter meetings have been held and built around school district delegates who are selected in each county by the county extension agent, the county court, and the local extension committee as offering the best actual or potential leadership for a long-time soils and crops campaign. These delegates are called clover and prosperity delegates.

In all-day meetings during the winter, the delegates, under the leadership of the soils and crops specialists and the county agent, analyze local soils and crops problems and then adopt a definite program for their solution.

During the seven years of campaigning, the truck tour has reached new counties each summer, and the delegates have continued to meet annually. As the eighth year of the campaign was entered in January, 1931, there were 10,500 clover and prosperity delegates covering 99 of the 114 counties in Missouri. These delegates are veterans since practically the same school district leaders are retained year after year. This year the annual clover and prosperity conference was held for the seventh time in 33 counties, the sixth time in 19 counties, the fifth time in 6 counties, the fourth time in 20 counties, the third time in 8 counties, and the second time in 13 counties.

In this campaign the Missouri specialists have addressed 92,400 persons in 96 counties at the truck meetings and have counseled with thousands of delegates on local problems and practical solutions.

This year the clover and prosperity program is being conducted by C. E. Carter, K. G. Harman, and I. P. Trotter, field crops specialists, and W. C. Shotwell and O. T. Coleman, soils specialists.

Effective Campaign

The results of this campaign are best shown by the following comparison of legume acreages for different years:

Legume acreages in Missouri

Legume	1920 (estimates)	1929	1930
Red clover.....	316,000	819,000	634,000
Soybeans.....	1,000	423,000	472,000
Alfalfa.....	73,000	169,000	147,000
Sweetclover.....	30,000	95,000	62,000
Total.....	420,000	1,506,000	1,315,000

C. E. Carter, Missouri agronomy specialist, attributes the declines for 1930 to drought conditions.

As another result of this campaign the use of limestone has increased. In 1919 only 9,020 tons of limestone was applied to Missouri soils, but in 1929, 236,896 tons was applied and in 1930, 223,400 tons, according to the reports of county agents and limestone producers. This campaign is also influencing the use of high-grade fertilizers; only 191 of the 51,382 tons of fertilizer used in Missouri in 1930 was low-grade fertilizer.

Extension Service Review

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C. W. WARBURTON, *Director, Extension Work*
C. B. SMITH, *Chief, Office of Cooperative Extension Work*

J. W. HISCOX, *Chief, Office of Exhibits*
RAYMOND EVANS, *Chief, Office of Motion Pictures*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Editor*

APRIL, 1931

Summer Courses

A greater capacity for understanding facts and situations and for leadership during the distressing era that agriculture is now passing through, is the way Director J. Phil Campbell of Georgia, expresses what the forward-looking extension worker may gain from attending one of the several valuable summer courses offered extension workers for the coming summer. With the present increased stress on economic facts and situations in extension work, with many new developments in teaching methods, and with the marked changes in progress in the economic and social structure of country life, the extension worker who is ambitious to grow in competence and ability is not overlooking the opportunities for more rapid professional improvement afforded by these various courses.

Time for the systematic study of principles, methods, and problems relating to extension teaching in association with other ambitious and enthusiastic workers in his own field, an opportunity to reenforce his own store of facts, a chance to take a look at his job and study his situation away from the daily grind of contact with immediate and pressing practical problems—these are some of the things that the extension worker gains from attending a summer course. He returns to his work with new enthusiasm, fortified with new knowledge, and confident that wider opportunities and advancement are open to him. Not only he, but the people with whom he works, gain immeasurably from the increased competence and broadened outlook with

which he returns from this refreshing experience.

Radio Aids

For more than a year and a half the United States Department of Agriculture has been cooperating with State agricultural colleges and the National Broadcasting Co. in broadcasting once each month a 4-H club radio program over a national network of 45 stations. Since August, 1929, 21 programs have been given in which 42 club boys and girls from 26 States have participated. In addition to these boys and girls, 17 members of the State extension staffs and 15 members of the department extension staff have contributed to the programs.

These programs have been addressed primarily to the boys and girls who are members of the 4-H clubs. At least one boy and one girl representing the best 4-H activities are scheduled for 5-minute talks on each program. Letters which have been received commenting on the broadcasts have influenced to a large degree the character of the programs. It has been learned, for instance, that it is well not to introduce too much subject matter in 4-H programs. The personal 4-H experiences of club members told by the members, themselves, seem to have distinct radio appeal. The club members' talks, which have been for the most part, timely, interesting, and vital discussions of outstanding 4-H achievements and unique features of club work, have been supplemented by inspirational talks from national, State, and county extension workers.

One of the most valuable and popular portions of the monthly programs has been that of the music and songs. This music has taken the form of a carefully planned and staged series of related compositions, such as are played and described in music-appreciation periods. The music played by the Marine Band under the leadership of Capt. Taylor Branson and announced, with notes on history of composers and compositions, by R. A. Turner, of the Department Extension Service, has had an enthusiastic reception.

In commenting on the 4-H radio programs Captain Branson said: "One of the most important radio activities of the United States Marine Band is that of furnishing music for the broadcast of the 4-H club farm and home hour sponsored by the Department of Agriculture. During our many trips throughout the United States we have heard numerous favorable comments on the success of this hour of broadcasting.

The music appreciation period recently introduced is one that is destined to be of far-reaching effect, for the spirit of progress in the great art of music is constantly onward and upward, and the contribution of the 4-H clubs toward making America a music-loving nation is indeed a worthy appreciative effort. I desire to assure all the 4-H club members that the services of the United States Marine Band are at their disposal at all times."

Hundreds of thousands of persons all over the country have listened to these programs. Following each broadcast requests have come to the department from bankers, writers, teachers, and business men, from parents of prospective club members, as well as from other farm men and women, for more information about club work, its activities, its scope, its aims, and its results. This radio venture has aided immeasurably in bringing about a wider understanding of what farm boys and girls are accomplishing in the 4-H clubs.

The Home Garden

The home garden enters the growing season of 1931 strongly entrenched in the extension program of every State. The garden always makes an important contribution to the farm living. In times of financial stress or disaster it affords invaluable aid to the farm family. How to feed the family adequately? How to make lessened income stretch to meet family needs? How to keep the members of the family in good health? These questions the well managed garden helps to answer.

The garden is always a good starting point—a first resource when at the end of a bad year the farmer and his family face the new crop season. Out of the garden must come much of the living until the new crop is sold. Nor is it enough to encourage the planting of gardens by young and old. Extension workers, men and women can not do better this year than to urge insistently the growing of a good garden, and the cultivating, manuring, fertilizing, and weeding of it week in and week out through the entire season. Fresh vegetables in quantity and variety, a generous table, summer and winter, even in difficult times is what the well-tended home garden gives the farm family.

The purchase this spring of 50 carloads of garden seed by the Red Cross for distribution to farm families in the drought area as a rehabilitation measure of major importance gives further emphasis to the place of the home garden in any scheme of farm economy.

Economic Training for Extension Workers in Georgia

J. PHIL CAMPBELL

Director, Georgia Extension Service

DURING the 1930 farmers' week and marketing conference held at the Georgia State College of Agriculture, in January, a group of county and district agents requested that the marketing division of the college offer a course in marketing farm products which would meet the needs of extension workers in solving their problems in this field of activities.

These extension agents stated that more farmers were asking for assistance with their marketing problems than formerly, and that the growing complexity of marketing activities and agencies made it highly desirable for extension workers to have technical training in marketing farm products and the economic principles underlying this subject.

An outstanding fact apparent in the activities of agricultural extension workers during the last 10 years has been the increasing interest in economic phases of such work. This interest was at first focused on the individual farmer's business and then it spread to the business activities of groups of farmers.

Economic Undertakings

State and Federal educational agencies have been laying the foundation for service to farmers in economic undertakings through their research studies and their numerous lines of activity in giving practical service in marketing. The collection and publishing of dependable crop and livestock data followed by day-to-day market and price information, have become a necessary part of our business of marketing farm products. The setting up and use of standards for farm products, supported by adequate inspection service, lowers the hazards in rapid distribution and also lowers the cost of making transactions. The searching for accurate information about marketing agencies and methods has stimulated the setting up of new agencies for solving problems in marketing farm products.

The passing of the Federal marketing act with emphasis on cooperative marketing and stabilization has intensified this growing interest in and enlarging appreciation of the importance of economic facts in rounding out the programs of agricultural extension workers.

The demand for extension workers with a background of economic training or practical experience in marketing farm products, or both, has recently exceeded the supply. This supply and demand situation resulted from increased demand for workers with economic training and not from a decline in the supply of such people.

Training Needed

It has not been practicable to wait until the supply becomes adequate in the usual way. The need has been great. Undoubtedly, the extension workers visualized this need. They saw the problems of the day and knew what was needed in the nature of academic training to meet this pressing need. As they have had the close-up observations and much direct experience with farm business activities, they are in the favored position to study and apply whatever educational institutions are in position to offer as training to workers.

Having in mind the increasing number and complexity of marketing problems of farmers and also the desire on the part of farmers for the assistance of extension workers in solving these problems, the extension service in Georgia requested the Georgia State College of Agriculture, through its division of agricultural economics and marketing, to offer a course in marketing farm products to extension workers during the summer school of 1930 at the University of Georgia.

Course in Marketing

Following a conference of extension workers, administrative officers of the college, faculty members in charge of courses, and the head of the division of agricultural economics and marketing, it was decided to offer a graduate major in marketing farm products to extension workers who were in position to take such work. A course was divided into four parts; the first part devoted to marketing agencies; the second, to rural organization; the third, to price policies and trends; and the fourth, to commodity marketing studies. Each integral part of this course will be offered during one summer session—the first part having been given in the summer of 1930. In addition each student is required to materialize a thesis problem in the field.

Besides the usual systematic study and discussion of subject matter, the residence work consists of a series of cases related directly to the marketing problems of the students, and for each student, each summer, the selection, development, and presentation of a limited marketing problem. The presentation is made to the entire class by each student.

Seventeen extension workers took this course last summer. They included 5 district and State administration officers, 10 county agricultural agents, and 2 subject-matter specialists.

Thesis Problems Selected

All but one have selected their thesis problems. These problems are vital ones in the State and directly connected with extension activities as indicated by the statement of some of the titles, namely, *An Analysis of Methods and Practices of Various Agencies Marketing Georgia Watermelons*; *Marketing Fruits and Vegetables in Atlanta*; *An Economic Study of Farm Market Commodities, Agencies, and Facilities in the Savannah Trade Territory*; *Cooperative Marketing of Sweetpotatoes*; *Cooperative Creameries and Other Agencies for Marketing Georgia Butter*; *Economic Changes in Distributing Fruits and Vegetables in the Atlanta Trade Territory*; and *Services Rendered in Cooperative Marketing of Cotton*.

It is believed by the extension service of Georgia that the technical classroom work, the research necessary in meeting the requirements of academic cases and problems, and the stimulation to initiative and resourcefulness resulting from the thesis work will undoubtedly give to the students, who are in the first instance practical extension workers, a larger capacity for understanding economic facts and situations and a greater capacity for leadership during this distressing era that agriculture is now passing through.

Twenty-two potato clubs in St. Louis County, Minn., in February gave from their own club products more than 400 bushels of potatoes which were shipped to help people in Arkansas suffering from the drought last year. Those who gave so freely come from rather ordinary homes so far as wealth is concerned.

Colorado's Plan for Program Building

F. A. ANDERSON

Director, Colorado Extension Service

WITH the object of making Colorado's agricultural extension program more practical and of greater benefit to the farmers and farm women of the State, regional extension economists in farm management have been appointed to work with county agents, their leaders, and commodity specialists in preparing the county extension programs.

Under this plan it is proposed to make agricultural economics the basis of all extension work in Colorado, as the result of a conviction that only through a proper application of economic principles is it possible to accomplish our ultimate objectives, namely, more profitable farming and a more satisfactory standard of living on the farm.

Colorado's unusual topography, consisting of the Rocky Mountains, mesas, plateaus, valleys, and plains, has resulted in a natural division of the State into several distinct regions, each of which has its own peculiar agricultural problems.

It is necessary to meet the agricultural needs of such varying altitudes as 3,400 feet above sea level, found in the lower parts of the Arkansas Valley, on up to elevations of almost 10,000 feet in the Rockies. The difficulties confronting the dry-land farmers on the plains of eastern Colorado are, of course, decidedly dif-

ferent from those of the northern irrigated sections, the high-altitude farming regions or the fruit-growing country of the western slope.

Regional Extension Economists

To meet these diversified needs regional extension economists in farm management have been assigned to these various sections of the State. One such economist has been delegated to the plains country in eastern Colorado, another to the irrigated section of northern Colorado and the Arkansas Valley, a third to the western slope with headquarters in that territory, and still another is contemplated in the San Luis Valley and San Juan Basin, in southwestern Colorado.

These extension economists will work with county extension agents and also on their own initiative, thereby supplementing the work of the local agents in their respective regions. They will study economic facts related to agriculture and keep the agents and others fully informed regarding trends of production, consumption, prices, and market requirements.

They will have frequent and intimate contacts with members of the various departments at the Colorado Agricultural College, the Colorado Experiment Sta-

tion, and the central office of the Colorado Extension Service, bringing to them more complete information regarding field activities, and, in turn, conveying to the agents important information from the departments of the institution. In other words, they will contribute effectively to a better understanding between all parties concerned in cooperative enterprises.

A farm management demonstrator has been employed by the extension service for many years, primarily for the purpose of conducting work in farm accounting, farm organization, and farm enterprise records. Obviously, a single individual can not do very intensive work in a State having an area of 103,658 square miles. The first requisite, therefore, is to provide adequate personnel to meet the situation, and this has been done by the employment of additional economists in farm management.

We are of the opinion that competent men trained in the economics of agriculture, working continuously with commodity specialists and county agents on the problems of their respective regions are the logical ones to work with the agents and specialists in the preparation of programs of extension work.

This plan of basing the extension program on sound agricultural economics is an outgrowth of the regional economic conferences which have been held in Colorado for several years. In some sections these conferences have been held for as many as five consecutive years.

4-H Club Judging Schools

THREE 4-H club judging schools were held at the agricultural college in Lincoln, Nebr., during the summer of 1930. Another district school was held at Kearney in the central part of the State and another of the same kind at Sidney, in western Nebraska, during August. The Kearney school was only for girls. All the others were for boys and girls.

The idea of having the schools originated in the summer of 1929 when many county extension agents and leaders came to the college in Lincoln at various times to practice judging on the college livestock and with the classes which the home-economics extension service could furnish. Rather than have some one around almost every day during the summer, L. I. Frisbie, the State club

leader, and his assistants decided to offer three well-organized judging days.

The first school in June was elementary in nature. Specialists of the extension service taught the boys and girls how to judge classes of animals and products and even went so far as to help the leaders and agents to select the right kind of material to judge. Only a few of the more experienced boys and girls were called upon to give reasons for placings at this first judging day. Over 300 boys and girls and leaders attended.

The second judging day, in July, came during the busy harvest season which kept away most of the boys. The program represented a county fair or State fair contest in every respect except that no awards were made or placings summarized.

The August judging day was planned in such a way that several of the counties which had no county fair contests before the State fair could have an elimination contest and pick their county teams to compete at the State fair. Extension agents and leaders exchanged groups during the day and picked each others' judging teams.

The meeting at Sidney served the same purpose to western Nebraska boys and girls as the July and August meetings at Lincoln combined. The Kearney meeting made it possible for home demonstration agents in central Nebraska to choose their judging teams.

Only a limited amount of help with demonstrations was given. At the July and August meetings in Lincoln teams were asked to appear on the program to show the beginning club members how demonstrations are usually presented.

Field Comments

EDITOR, EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW:

I noticed in the December issue of the Review an item about the survey which I carried on in Hampshire County in order to find out why boys and girls stay in club work over a long period of time. The source from which you got your information was badly misunderstood, as the reasons listed were in exactly the reverse order from the actual results obtained. This mistake was undoubtedly caused by the misunderstanding of figures.

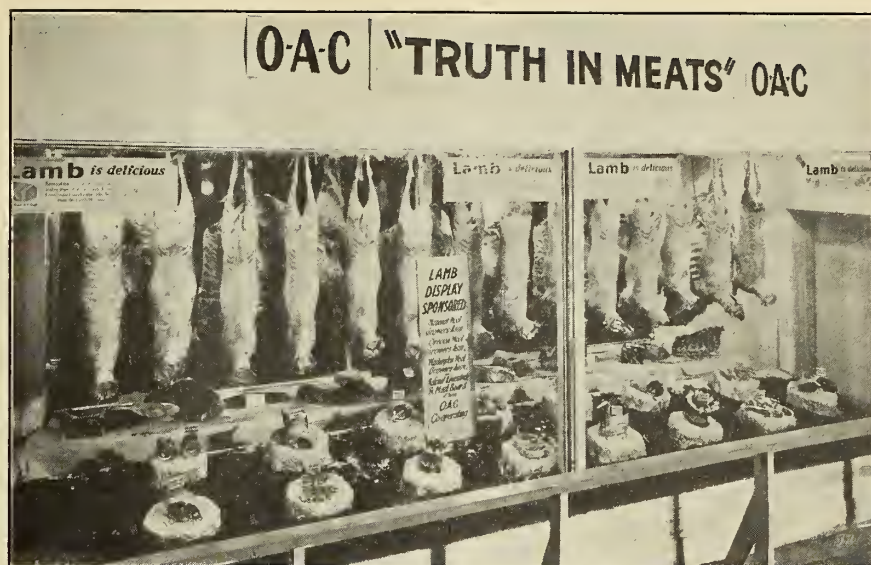
In sending out these questionnaires I listed 12 possible reasons why club members might continue as members for a long time. I asked the club members to decide for themselves which was the most important of the 12 and asked them to put the figure (1) beside that reason; then decide the second most important and put the figure (2) beside that; and so on down through the 12 reasons. Upon receiving the questionnaires I averaged them up and found the following results:

Their first choice was the opportunity to learn new things and the project work; second, they liked the experience gained; third, the encouragement received from their leader or club agent; fourth, the friendships made at camps and other meetings; fifth, the opportunity to make money; sixth, the inspiration received from being a 4-H club member; seventh, the opportunity to compete for cash prizes, cups, etc.; eighth, the interest gained from attending county or state-wide meetings; ninth, judging contests; tenth, training in leadership; and eleventh, the opportunity to compete for prize trips.

My reason for making this survey was to find out the relative importance of the various methods which we use in trying to hold the interest of the boys and girls.

Needless to say, I was very much surprised to learn that money and prize trips had very little to do with it; and the relative importance of friendships, camps, etc. However, as one boy put it, although money was not the important matter, he hoped that the opportunity to make money would remain open, especially to older boys.

HAROLD W. EASTMAN,
County Club Agent, Hampshire
County, Mass.



A Truth in Meats exhibit shown at Oregon Fairs

Oregon Exhibit Teaches Meat Facts

ABOUT 60,000 housewives have been reached each year with the message of Truth in Meats through an exhibit, arranged for the past six years by the Oregon State Agricultural College, at the Pacific International Livestock Show at Portland. In addition to Portland the display has been shown at the State fair and fairs at Albany, Medford, Grants Pass, Eugene, and Gresham, five of the principal cities of the State.

The "truth in meats" work was started in 1925 because of a growing desire among consumers to know quality and cuts of meat. The Pacific International officials built a large cooler with the provision that the extension service would arrange an educational exhibit. The first year, live grades of beef cattle were shown as well as the grades and cuts of meat that came from the various grades. The meats on display were completely placarded so that the housewife could compare the grades and cuts in all details such as color and texture.

The same exhibit was repeated in 1926 but each year since then some new feature has been added. Lamb carcasses and cuts have been shown in addition to beef the last three years. In 1927 and 1928, a housewives' judging contest was held in connection with the exhibit. Four classes of cuts of beef were used and reasons for placings were required. Cuts of beef were given as prizes in the

contest. Nearly 1,000 women tested their judgment in this contest in a single week.

In 1927, D. W. Hartzell, meat-cutting demonstrator of the National Livestock and Meat Board, gave cutting demonstrations at the exhibit and around the city of Portland during the week of the International. The first graded and stamped lamb carcass in the world was shown at the 1929 exhibit with W. C. Davis of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, livestock and meat division, doing the stamping.

Recipe Books Distributed

As a follow-up for the exhibit, recipe books on the preparation of meat furnished by the National Livestock and Meat Board were passed out each year to all who stopped at the exhibit. This last fall, Miss Frances Clinton, of the Oregon Extension Service, was present to discuss with interested parties, meat selection, menus, and preparation of meats.

The subject matter for the "truth in meats" displays has been in charge of H. A. Lindgren, extension livestock specialist with U. S. Burt, exhibit specialist, arranging the exhibit. Cooperation at various times in supplying financial assistance, meats, and informational material has been given by the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers Association, the Oregon Wool Growers' Association, Swift & Co., the National Livestock and Meat Board, and the United States Department of Agriculture.



State champions of Wyoming, New Mexico, and Colorado attended the western 4-H club round-up at the National Western Livestock Show, January 17 to 24, 1930.

4-H Club Round-up

THE 4-H club round-up at the National Western Livestock Show in Denver during the week of January 19 was attended by 45 State 4-H club champions and six local club leaders from Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico. These outstanding club members spent the week exhibiting their livestock, giving team demonstrations, participating in judging contests, and making tours throughout the city, reports C. W. Ferguson, Colorado State club agent.

Livestock Exhibits

Among the 4-H livestock exhibits there were classes for steer calves, individual fat steers, 10 head of fat steers from a county, fat barrows, and wethers. There were more entries in the club contests this year than in any previous year. For example, 11 calves were exhibited in 1926 but over 200 calves were exhibited in 1931. Although the 4-H club fat barrow class is a new one at this show, 42 head were exhibited.

The grand champion steer of the entire show was owned by a 15-year-old Japanese club boy, Masa Matsutani, of Paxton, Nebr. During the season the steer won \$425 in prizes and after the show he was sold for \$85 a hundred-weight. The grand champion wether of the 4-H club class was exhibited by Margery Broad, of Fort Collins, Colo., and was sold at auction for \$1.37 a pound, a cent a pound more than was brought by the grand champion wether of the show.

Contests were held for livestock, foods, clothing, home economics, and agricultural judging teams. The Colorado champion 4-H club agricultural demon-

stration team gave a demonstration on milk testing at the show.

Throughout the round-up the boys and girls made their headquarters at a large hotel. Here a special dining room was allotted to them which permitted them to dine, get together and sing as a group.

Report of Negro Summer Schools Published

The report of the three special summer schools for negro extension agents which were held at Orangeburg, S. C., Nashville, Tenn., and Prairie View, Tex., August 4 to 30, 1930, has been published by the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

This 64-page illustrated report covers the need for the schools, their origin, the teaching personnel, the courses offered, the content of several courses, the agents attending, the effect of this training on the extension workers, and the cooperating agencies.

The three schools were conducted under the direction of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work in cooperation with the State extension services of the Southern States, and were partly financed by the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

E. H. Shinn, of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, prepared the report. Helpful suggestions on the form of the report and its contents were offered by J. A. Evans and Mrs. Ola Powell Malcolm, both of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work; B. F. Hubert, of the Georgia State Industrial College, and Arthur Raper, of the interracial commission. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Julius Rosen-

wald Fund, 900 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund have appropriated \$15,000 for two similar schools in 1931 and \$12,000 for two others in 1932. The schools this year will be held at the Virginia State College for Negroes, Petersburg, Va., and at the Arkansas State College for Negroes, Pine Bluff, Ark., August 3 to 29, 1931. The work will be under the general supervision of Mr. Evans. Doctor Shinn will have active charge of directing the schools, and Mrs. Malcolm will assist in organizing and conducting them, with special attention to the women's work.

Large numbers of rats were exterminated in an extension campaign in Burlington County, N. J., during which the people prebaited by setting out unpoisoned fish, vegetables, and meat for several days. Later all set out their bait on the same night with fresh, powdered red squill added. Powdered red squill is not a poison, strictly speaking, but it makes rats feverish and thirsty and then kills them by affecting the heart. It has an objectionable taste to other animals; however, if they eat it, usually only vomiting follows.

NATIONAL 4-H CLUB RADIO PROGRAM

SATURDAY, MAY 2

Music from Russia, Norway, and Sweden will be featured in the National 4-H Music Achievement Test which will be broadcast on Saturday, May 2, as a part of the United States Department of Agriculture Farm and Home Hour and as a feature of the monthly 4-H club radio program. The following selections will be played by the United States Marine Band:

Song of the Volga	
Boatmen	Folk song
Flight of the	
Bumble Bee	Rimsky-Korsakow
Selections from the	
"Nutcracker	
Suite"	Tschaikowsky
In the Hall of the Moun-	
tain King	Grieg
Norwegian Bridal Proces-	
sion	Grieg
Swedish Wedding	
March	Södermann
Coronation March	Svendson

Maine and Alaska Appoint Directors

NEW directors have been appointed in Maine and Alaska as follows: Arthur L. Deering in Maine, and Ross L. Sheely in Alaska.

at the grammar schools in Osceola, Iowa, and Merino, Colo., at the high school in Fort Collins, Colo., and at the State Agricultural College of Colorado, where



Arthur L. Deering



Ross L. Sheely

Arthur L. Deering became director of the Maine Extension Service on January 1, 1931, succeeding Dr. Leon S. Merrill, who resigned to give more time to his duties as dean of the college of agriculture.

Mr. Deering was born and reared on a large dairy farm at Denmark, Me., on January 13, 1888. He was educated at Bridgton Academy in Maine and at the University of Maine, where he received a bachelor of science degree in 1912.

His agricultural experience includes working on his father's farm, working for a Boston milk contractor, taking care of a dairy herd at college, and teaching agriculture at Hartland Academy in Maine, as well as working in the extension service. Mr. Deering was county agent in Kennebec County, Me., from 1912 to 1920, when he became county agent leader of that State. In 1928 he was made assistant director of the Maine Extension Service.

Ross L. Sheely was appointed assistant director of agriculture in the Extension Service of the Territory of Alaska effective April 1, and on July 1 he will become director of that extension service. Extension work was inaugurated in Alaska on July 1, 1930.

Mr. Sheely was born February 6, 1891, at Des Moines, Iowa. He was educated

he received a bachelor of science degree in 1914.

He spent four years of his early manhood on his father's livestock ranch and after graduating from college he was part owner of a grain and sugar-beet farm. For five years before entering the extension service he owned a 4,000-acre cattle ranch. Since 1925 he has been a county agent in Wyoming.

Organization Aids Crop Improvement

The extension agronomy program in Virginia is receiving helpful cooperation from the Virginia Cooperative Improvement Association, according to W. D. Byrne, extension agronomist in that State. This association is composed of farmers, seedsmen, and others who are organized and incorporated under the State laws of Virginia, and cooperating with the State College of Agriculture in the production, distribution, and use of improved, high-yielding, weed-free, adapted seeds which have proved their value on experimental station farms and other farms under supervision. The association is the outgrowth of the former Virginia Corn Growers' Association, the reorganization taking place in 1921.

Mr. Byrne reports that the association not only makes it possible for farmers to obtain a premium for the seed they produce, but it makes available a large supply of quality seed which the average farmer can advantageously use in reducing the cost of production.

The seed produced by the members of the association is known as certified seed, after it has passed two inspections. The first, or field inspection, is made by a field agent of the association while the crop is growing. At this time the inspector determines the origin of the seed, the varietal mixture, the disease and noxious weed content, other crop mixtures, and vigor of the crop. Crops which pass the field inspection are eligible for the bin or final inspection which is also made by a representative of the association. This inspection is made after the seed has been cleaned and made ready for sale. It consists of examining the storage and general condition of the crop, and taking a representative sample of the seed. This sample is divided, one part being sent to the association for file, and the other to the State seed testing laboratory for analysis.

Seed Tested

At the laboratory after the seed is tested for germination, purity, weed seed, and other crop seed, a report is forwarded to the secretary of the association. If this inspection shows that the seed meets the minimum requirements for certification, the producer is furnished with a certificate in the form of official yellow tags properly filled out which give the results of both the field and the bin inspections. A sufficient number of additional tags are furnished on request so that one may be attached to each bag of certified seed sold. The growers are required to sign each tag, guaranteeing that the seed will come up to the standards set forth on the tag.

A survey, which was made by the agronomy department in 1928 and covered a 5-year period, showed that during this time the average yield of certified corn was 12½ bushels more per acre than the State average yield of corn, and that the average yield of certified wheat was 6 bushels more per acre than the State average. When it is realized that between 30,000 and 35,000 bushels of seed is certified each year the increases obtained with certified seed are no small item. That certified seed is gaining in prestige is illustrated by the fact that in 1928, 75 per cent of the seed produced passed through the regular commercial seed channels; in 1929, 80 per cent, and in 1930, over 85 per cent.



Some production bred bulls placed by the Attala County Development Association.
(Inset) Xenias Sultan King, one of the bulls placed by this association, won first in his class at the Mississippi State Fair in 1929 and 1930.

A Successful Dairy Development Association

IN commenting on the beneficial activities of the Attala County Development Association, of Mississippi, which was formed in 1927 by the cooperative efforts of the local farmers, extension workers, business men, business organizations, bankers, and professional men, H. V. Cooper, secretary of the association, says: "Even in these depressed times there is no suffering among the farmers who have consistently followed the program recommended by the Attala County Development Association in cooperation with the State and county extension forces."

L. A. Higgins, Mississippi leader in extension dairying, says: "I had always considered the business people in Kosciusko, the county seat of Attala county, just about as dead a lot and as unconcerned a lot with reference to the agricultural development of their county as I had ever found anywhere. The town was an old, dilapidated, tumbled-down community; the business houses were unattractive; and there were no paved streets or appearance of civic pride of any kind."

"Since the organization of their development association, the business people of Kosciusko have been converted into about the most wide-awake and live lot of people I have to work with."

Sometime ago the local business men decided that in order to bring prosperity to their county they should do four things: First, organize themselves; second, correlate and unify all extension forces in the county; third, set up definite objectives and stick to the job until the objectives are attained; and fourth, since they live in an agricultural section in an agricultural State, give priority to farm problems.

After this decision was reached, the Attala County Development Association was organized in June, 1927, for the purpose of developing Attala County. The association decided that the wealth of the county was in its unexploited agricultural resources. It advocated a diversified farming program because the county has a mild climate and a soil adapted to growing a great variety of crops.

Service Rendered

Since the association was formed it has rendered real service to the county. One of its first projects was to campaign for better roads, and although there was not a single mile of hard-surfaced road in the county in 1927, there are now more than 450 miles of hard-surfaced roads leading to every part of the county. Advertising and educational campaigns have been conducted which

have resulted in a recounting of the agricultural possibilities of the county and a better understanding between town and country.

This association has served the town people especially by morally and financially supporting the establishment of a fine water system, sewage disposal, well-paved streets, public library, and an athletic field.

Milk Condensary Located

Perhaps the greatest contribution of this association is its fostering of the dairy industry of the county. Four years ago, it was evident that a market for whole milk was essential for further growth in dairying and that a milk condensary would offer the best market for the whole milk. By private subscription, the business men raised \$1,500 for taking a cow census in order that the possibilities of the county could be presented forcefully to the milk condensary companies. After negotiations with one of the larger companies (in competition with a dozen or more towns in Mississippi and other States) the business men succeeded in persuading the company to locate a plant in the county. The results of this piece of work are still paying dividends by bringing a steady income to the farmers, even during the present depression. This condensary has also helped the farmers by keeping a dairy expert in the county.

Dairy Industry Improved

Along with obtaining a market for whole milk, the association has succeeded in raising the quality of dairy herds. For three years a dairy specialist was employed by the association at a salary of \$3,000 per annum. About 500 high-grade dairy cows and 52 Taft ranch bulls were bought by the association and sold to the farmers at or below cost, and approximately 300 scrub bulls were ushered out of the territory. School teachers, railroads, doctors, and lawyers, joined in the "bull campaigns."

Recognizing that the successful dairyman must not only feed intelligently but also grow his own feed, campaigns for growing feed have been conducted. About five carloads of vetch and soybeans were distributed without profit, and the farmers have been taught the value of good pasturage and how to obtain it.

The association has also been successful in promoting and establishing an annual dairy and poultry show, in bringing a stove mill to the community, and in sponsoring milk routes to the condensary.

The Attala County Development Association is composed of business men,

professional men, and farmers of the county who voluntarily pledge a yearly subscription to the association. These subscriptions are payable monthly and are the association's only source of income. The membership in Kosciusko, the county seat, has fluctuated from about 90 to 40 paying members or from about 90 per cent to 40 per cent of the business men in Kosciusko. Other sections of the county have supported the association slightly less, proportionately.

The real work of the association is done by the board of directors which meets every Monday night and consists of 15 members. The local county agricultural agent and the officers of the association are ex officio members of the board.

The association, in cooperation with the extension forces, is carrying on its development program through auxiliary organizations in each community. Members of the association are chosen as sponsors for each community club. These sponsors meet with their particular clubs and help the clubs in every way that they can. Likewise, in each community club there are key men on whom the association can rely for advice and assistance.

Local Leaders Helpful

Training schools for local home demonstration leaders have been very successful in Cherokee County, Iowa, according to N. May Larson, assistant State home demonstration leader in Iowa.

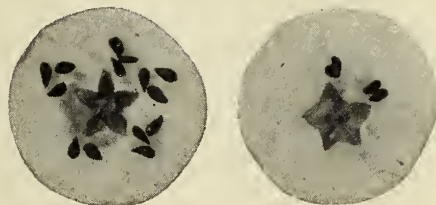
In carrying on this work, Miriam Griffith, Cherokee County home demonstration agent, deals with each of the 16 townships in her county as a unit. First, she holds a meeting of all the women in the township to help them get ready for the project. At this meeting the women nominate their township chairman, a township publicity chairman, and a district cooperator and local leader for each of the eight districts in the township.

Under the direction of Miss Larson each township chairman makes plans for all-day training schools for district co-operators and local leaders to receive instruction from the county home demonstration agent. In turn, these women pass on to the home makers in their districts the subject matter given at the training schools. The local leaders give most of the lessons to the women in half-day meetings, but sometimes they give the lessons in individual homes so that as many women in the district as possible will be reached.

Honeybees in Michigan Orchards

MICHIGAN fruit growers have realized the importance of cross-pollination and how to secure it as a result of a pollination project which was started there in 1928, according to H. D. Hootman, Michigan horticulture specialist. Although the fruit growers do not regard cross-pollination as a cure-all for the difficulties of orcharding, they do consider it as one of the necessary steps in the production of fruit, and each spring about 6,000 bee colonies are moved to Michigan orchards.

When the project was started three years ago, many growers believed that fruit trees were pollinated only by the wind, and few colonies of bees were placed in orchards to aid in distributing pollen. Now the growers understand that pollination is largely accomplished by insects, principally the honeybee.



A well-pollinated apple with a number of seeds and a poorly pollinated apple with few seeds

As many of the bee colonies in the fruit districts were diseased, fruit growers were reluctant to engage in beekeeping for pollination purposes, and commercial beekeepers did not care to move their colonies into fruit districts for the blossoming period. To remedy this situation, appropriations were obtained in fruit counties for foulbrood eradication work. For example in 1928, 382 diseased colonies were located and treated in Oceana County, but in 1929 only 12 diseased colonies were found when the county was rechecked. With the diseased colony menace removed, fruit growers could start to meet their pollination problems.

Fruit Growers Purchase Bees

In a number of counties where conditions are favorable for beekeeping, fruit

growers have purchased package bees or colonies and engaged in the beekeeping business. In fact, the demand for information on the care and management of bees has been so great that practically the entire time of the apiculture specialist has been devoted to the fruit growers who are keeping bees. In other counties, colonies are rented during the blossoming season for \$2 to \$5 per colony. In Mason County 37 fruit growers signed a contract with a commercial beekeeper to assure pollination for the orchards of their district.

Ohter Aids to Pollination

In some orchards the market demands have determined the selection of varieties and the planting arrangements have not provided for pollination. Orchards of self-sterile varieties of apples, pears, and sweet cherries have produced only light crops because provisions for adequate cross-pollination were not made when the orchards were planted. These conditions have been corrected by grafting, interplanting, and placing bouquets of fruit blossoms in the orchards at blossom time.

Although conditions in orchards are not the same for any two years, conclusive evidence has been gathered to show that pollination by bees increases yields. In Clinton County 20 colonies in a 65-acre apple orchard returned a yield of 3,400 bushels more than the yield in any previous year. A Berrien County cherry grower had never harvested more than 120 tons of cherries in his orchard until bees were used for pollination; the first year the bees were used he harvested 188 tons. In one orchard a tree was screened to keep out bees, the rest of the orchard being well supplied with bees. The screened tree set 25 apples while its nearest neighbor set more than 1,200 apples.

Not only does pollination increase the yield of fruit, but it also increases the quality of fruit. The above illustration shows a well-pollinated apple with a number of seeds and a poorly pollinated apple with few seeds and a warped, irregular shape.

Records on the number of lessons given and the number of women reached are kept and turned in to the township chairman, who gives them to the home demonstration agent. According to Miss Larson, the results of this organiza-

tion and careful planning are that the reports are accurate and complete for the most part, and the attendance at the thraining schools is very good; in fact, it was perfect in one township.

Motion Picture Suggestions

NINE new films sponsored by seven different bureaus of the Department of Agriculture have been made and released recently by the Office of Motion Pictures, Extension Service, and are now available to extension workers, club leaders, and interested organizations and individuals. These new films illustrate the three general types of films produced by the department and cover a wide range of subject matter, as is shown by their titles: *Why Moths Leave Home* (Bureau of Entomology), *Food Makes a Difference* (Bureau of Home Economics), *Layers or Loafers* (Extension Service), *Unburned Woodlands*, *How Forests Serve*, *Forest Fires—Or Game?* (Forest Service), *Cooperative Marketing—Dried Prunes* (Federal Farm Board), *Back of the Weather Forecast* (Weather Bureau), and *The Cougar Hunt* (Biological Survey). Two of these, which are described in detail, will be of especial interest to county agricultural and home demonstration agents. Descriptions of others listed may be obtained by writing to the Office of Motion Pictures. They will also appear from time to time in columns of the *REVIEW*.

New Film for Housewives

Why Moths Leave Home (one reel) sponsored by the Bureau of Entomology, is designed primarily for housewives and members of 4-H clubs to show them how to prevent and control the two common species of clothes moths, the case-making moth and the webbing moth, which cost American householders millions of dollars annually. The film opens with close-ups of the common species of moths and shows that the adult moth or miller does not actually eat clothing but deposits eggs in fabrics and from these eggs come larvæ which feast upon our clothes. After gorging themselves with expensive fabrics, the larvæ spin cocoons about themselves and become pupæ. The pupæ do not eat but remain motionless for a time and transform to the adult stage, ready to begin all over again.

The next sequence shows preventive measures to keep moths out and methods of getting rid of them when they gain entrance, and damage that moths do—damage to woolens, damage to feathers and expensive furs, and damage to rugs and carpets, and bristles. Moths eat the wool loops which secure the nap to the warp in upholstery. They do not eat linen, cotton, or silk, but will eat the wool threads in combination fabrics.

What fumigants to use and how to use them is also shown in this how-things-are-done film.

A Culling Demonstration Filmed

Layers or Loafers (one-reel), sponsored by the Extension Service, shows how the Jones family increased egg production by culling the flock. It replaces the old film, *Layers or Liars*, made in 1920, which had such a widespread distribution the past 10 years and proved so popular that a new and more up-to-date film on the same subject was made in 1930.

Opening scenes show Mr. and Mrs. Jones discouraged because their flock of 150 hens are such poor layers. Mrs. Jones, who has been counting on the egg money, decides something must be done about it and takes her husband to a culling demonstration given by the county agent at a neighbor's farm.

From this demonstration, which is pictured in detail, Mr. and Mrs. Jones learn many things, such as: All flocks should be culled; the layers should be kept and the loafers sold; loafers consume as much food as the layers and do not earn their overhead; it is necessary to feed full rations three weeks before culling because such feeding gives the good hens a chance to do themselves justice and shows up the poor ones; you can not expect eggs, even from good hens, without proper feed. They also learn the physical characteristics of layers and loafers, these being clearly shown in a series of close-ups. The hens cast for these rôles are excellent types, having been carefully chosen.

This film culling demonstration, made especially for county agents and extension workers, has advantages over an actual demonstration, in that the film close-ups enable large groups to see clearly the characteristics of specially selected types.

This film had its first public showing during the World's Poultry Congress at the Crystal Palace, London, England.

How to Borrow Films

Copies of department films may be borrowed free, except for transportation charges, by applying to the Office of Motion Pictures, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Copies May be Purchased

The demand for department films is often greater than the supply. Directors of extension, home economic groups,

and organizations interested in nutrition, or individuals who might feel it advantageous to purchase copies, are advised that prints made from the department's negatives may be purchased at cost of manufacture, which is about \$27 for a thousand feet of film on 35-millimeter slow-burning stock. If printed on 16-millimeter film, the cost is much less, about \$10. Some agricultural colleges and extension directors are gradually building up a library of educational films for their own use, since it has become possible to buy new copies made from the department's negatives at the cost of printing.

In some communities, women's organizations, county agents, school authorities, or local clubs have arranged special film programs for joint meetings to which the entire community is invited.

Suggested Community Programs

From the nearly 300 subjects in the department's film library, film programs of varied interest can be arranged. Here are a few suggestions for community programs of from one-half to one hour in length of showing:


- (1) *Food Makes a Difference* (2 reels) and *Cooperative Marketing—Dried Prunes* (2 reels).
- (2) *Lamb—More than Legs and Chops* (2 reels) and *Wild Flowers* (2 reels).
- (3) *Home is What You Make It* (3 reels) and *Why Moths Leave Home* (1 reel).
- (4) *Unburned Woodlands* (1 reel) and *Carry On* (2 reels).
- (5) *How to Get Rid of Rats* (1 reel), *How Forests Serve* (1 reel), and *The Cougar Hunt* (1 reel).
- (6) *Back of the Weather Forecast* (2 reels) and *Forest Fires or Game* (1 reel).

Poultry Pays One Club Woman

Mrs. J. W. McFarland, a member of the Green Bay, Prince Edward County, Va., home demonstration club, made money from her flock of Barred Rocks this year when prices for poultry products were low in comparison with other years. Mrs. McFarland has only 44 hens, but her account kept since January 1 shows that they have laid 4,075 eggs. After using all the eggs and poultry she wanted, Mrs. McFarland sold \$94.91 worth and received \$32.96 for poultry sold. She bought all the feed that she used which cost \$96, making a net gain of \$31.87.



Tune in

ON THE NATIONAL 4-H RADIO PROGRAM

*Join the rest of
the 4-H club family
in a monthly radio
get-together *



United States Marine Band and 4-H club member
broadcasting during a National 4-H club radio program.

Hear club members tell about their 4-H experiences  Hear what National, State, and county extension workers have to say about club work  Hear the United States Marine Band play famous musical compositions selected for the National 4-H Music Achievement Test

4-H radio programs are arranged cooperatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and State agricultural colleges. They are broadcast over a network of 49 radio stations associated with the National Broadcasting Co. Thousands of club members listen in regularly. Many counties hold group meetings of local clubs at the time of the broadcasts. Much interest in club activities has been aroused among people not connected with extension work.

County extension agents are urged to keep their club members and local newspapers informed regarding each monthly program. Watch for announcements



REMEMBER THE DATE—ALWAYS THE FIRST SATURDAY IN THE MONTH
FROM 12.30 TO 1.30 P. M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME



HE WHO digs a well, constructs a stone fountain, plants a grove of trees by the roadside, plants an orchard, builds a durable house, reclaims a swamp, or so much as puts a stone seat by the wayside, makes the land so far lovely and desirable, makes a fortune which he can not carry away with him, but which is useful to his country long afterwards.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

